

ARKADAKSIY, Yu.A.; BAKASHEVA, L.I.; ZHMYKHov, I.N.; VOYTENKO, Ye.S.;
BOSHCHENKOV, K.P.; ILYAKHIN, M.I.; KOROL'KOV, V.A.; KHATNOV, P.A.;
LOBANOV, V.I.; MAMEDOV, A.; MARZBAN BAREK; RODIONOV, S.R.; ROSTOVSKIY,
S.N.; SAKOVICH, V.P.; PIMINOV, P.T.; ZHELEZNOVA, L.M., red.; ZABECROV,
M., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[History of the trade-union movement in foreign countries, 1939-1957]
Istorii profdvizheniya za rubezhom; 1939-1957 gody. Izd-vo VTsPS
Profizdat, No.3. 1958. 669 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moscow. Moskovskaya vysshaya shkola profdvizheniya..2. Kafedra
istorii profsoyuznogo dvizheniya za rubezhom Moskovskoy vysshey
shkoly profdvizheniya (for all except Zheleznova, Zaborov, Rakov).
(Trade unions)

30(12)

SOV/25-59-6-24/49

AUTHOR: Zaborov, M.A., Candidate of Historical Sciences

TITLE: New Crusaders

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 6, pp 47-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an antireligious article stating that the Roman catholic Church is a faithful ally of the "imperialists" and Western "war-mongers" because she allegedly favors or directly preaches a new crusade against atheist communist countries. There are 4 drawings.

Card 1/1

ZABOROV, V. I.

Zaborov, V. I. - "The stability of flat forms in bending round arcs", Sbornik trudov
Studenich. nauch.-tekhn. o-va (Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t im. Kuybysheva), Moscow, 1949,
p. 84-91.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

ZABOROV, V. I.

ZABOROV, V. I. -- "Strength and Rigidity of Sectional Arches." Sub 28 Oct 52,
Central Sci Res Inst of Industrial Structures (TsNIPS) (Dissertation for the
Degree of Candidate in the Technical Sciences)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

ZABOROV, V.I.

ZABOROV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; AFANAS'YEV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Strength and stability of composite arches] Prochnost' i ustoychivost' sostavnykh arok. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1954. 69 p. (Moscow, Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut promyshlennykh sooruzhenii. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.12) (MIRA 7:7)

(Arches)

ZABOROV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Magnitogorsk)

Rigidity of unsymmetrical three-hinged arches. Issledovaniia po
teorii sooruzhenii. Sbornik statei no. 6:111-115 '54. (MIRA 7:11)
(Structures, Theory of) (Strains and stresses) (Elastic
plates and shells)

AUTHOR: Zaborov, V. I., Cand. Tech. Sciences. 175

TITLE: Large roofing slabs for industrial buildings.
(Krypnorazmernye plinty dlya pokrytii proizvodstvennykh zdanii).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete),
1957, No. 3, p. 104 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Precast reinforced concrete slabs, 6 x 3 m, 6 x 1.5 m and 3 x 1 m, are manufactured by the Magnitostroi factory. The 6 x 3 m size slab comprises 2 square slabs manufactured in one unit reinforced longitudinally by two end ribs, 30 cm high and 3 cross ribs, 23 cm high. The thickness of the slab is tapering from 6.7 cm (near the ribs) to 3.5 cm in the centre. The reinforcement consists of welded bar reinforcement with a steel mesh. The slabs are calculated for superimposed loads of 500 kg/cm². The reinforcement is of Mark St - 5, hot-rolled. The weight of the reinforcement for one slab is 101.9 kg or 5.66 kg/cm². A 24 hour-continuous working cycle is introduced. The slabs are cast in concrete forms with steel lining according to the design of I. K. Dikovskii. The concrete formwork is coated on the inside with waste lubricating oil to which petroleum oil is added. Concrete Mark 200 is used. The formwork is vibrated and a smooth surface is obtained with the aid of a special vibrating trowel. The

Large roofing slabs for industrial buildings. (Cont.)¹⁷⁵
product is steam-cured at a temperature of 60 to 75°C
for 18 to 20 hours. The assembly of the slabs is
carried out by tower cranes Mintyazhstroyevets 3-5-5
and a special delivery lorry ZIL-150 is used. When
the slabs are in position the end-reinforcement is
welded together. These slabs were designed by
V. I. Zaborov, Cand. Tech. Sciences and A.K. Mkrtumyan,
Cand. Tech. Sciences. There are 2 photographs,
1 diagram and 1 Russian reference.

ZABOROV, V.I.
BERSHTAYN, D.O.; VOYTSKHOVSKIY, A.A.; ZABOROV, V.I.

Prestressed 3x12m panels to be used for roofs of industrial buildings.
Stroi. prom. 35 no.12:35-37 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Roofs, Concrete)

ZABOROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROSIN, G.S., inzh.; TYUMENSKAYA,
L.P., inzh.

Device for determining dynamic properties of elastic materials.
Stroi.mat. 6 no.4:39-40 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Acoustical materials--Testing)

-17.1352

15.8320

24.4200

1080, 1327 only

26246

S/194/61/000/001/004/038
D216/D304

AUTHORS:

Zaborov. V.I., Rosin, G.S. and Tyumentseva, L.P.

TITLE:

An instrument for determining dynamic properties of elastic materials

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1961, 27, abstract 1 A188 (Stroiti. materialy, no. 4, 1960, 39-40)

TEXT: The description is given of an instrument for determining the elasticity modulus and loss factor of anti-vibration and sound-absorbing isolating pads. The instrument was designed at the Ural branch of the Building and Architecture Academy of the USSR. The modulus of electricity is determined by means of an electro-dynamical vibrometer from the velocity of propagation of acoustical waves in the sample; the loss factor - from the width of the resonance curve. The experimental results are given of the analysis of foam plastic, of wood fiber plates, etc. together with graphs of the

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S/194/61/000/001/004/038
D216/D304

An instrument for determining...

dependence of the elasticity moduli of those materials on frequency of vibrations. The largest loss factors (0.56) are exhibited by the foam plastic. (NXB (PKhV)), by the mineral felt with synthetic binding (0.27) and by the hair fel. (0.23). 2 figures.

Card 2/2

ZABOROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Theory of soundproofing layered enclosing elements from noise
transmitted by air. Izv. ASIA no.2:94-104 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Elastic plates and shells)
(Soundproofing)

ZABOROV, V.I.; ROSIN, G.S.

Measurement of the dynamic parameters of soundproofing materials.
Akust. zhur. 7 no.1:92-94 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
g. Chelyabinsk.
(Acoustical materials)

ZABOROV, V.I.

Sound insulation of laminated floors in the case of impact noise.
Akust.zhur. 7 no.2:185-188 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR,
Chelyabinsk.

(Floors---Soundproofing)

ZABOROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROSIN, G.S., inzh.; KLYACHKO, L.N., inzh.

Device for multiple-frequency vibration of a concrete mix. Trudy
NII2HB no.21:99-102 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Vibrated concrete)

ZABOROV, V.I.; GORYACHEVA, T.V., red.izd-ya; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Theory of the soundproofing of enclosing elements] Teoriya
zvukoizoliatsii ogradaiushchikh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1962.
115 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Soundproofing)

ZABOROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Practical method of calculating ceiling sound insulation from
percussive noises. Izv.ASiA no.3:107-113 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ceilings—Soundproofing)

ZABOROV, V.I.

Insulation of sound by means of a double wall with an intermediate elastic layer. Akust. zhur. 9 no.2:182-186 '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR, Chelyabinsk.

(Architectural acoustics)

ZABOROV, V.I.

Method for complete soundproofing. Akust. zhur. 9 no.2:233-234
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR, Chelyabinsk.

(Soundproofing)

ZABOROV, V.I.; TYUMENISEVA, I.P.

Calculation of the insulation of impact noise taking local
crumpling into account. Akust. zhur. 11 no.1:57-61 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
stornyykh zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i konstruktsiy, Chelyabinsk.

ZABCOV, V.I.; KLYACHKO, L.N.

Lowering the noise of ball mills. TSement 29 no.6:21-22 H-D
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

ZABOROV, V.I.; KLYACHKO, L.N.

Sound insulation of double panels without contact along the contours. Akust. zhur. 9 no.4:486-488 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Chelyabinsk.

ZABOROV, V.I.; KLYACHKO, L.N.; ROSIN, G.S.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red.

[Noise control by sound insulation] Bor'ba s shumom meto-
dami zvukoizoliatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
1964. 121 p. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKOL'SKIY, Vladimir Nikolayevich; ZABOROV, Vladimir Isaakovich;
BEGAK, B.A., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Soundproofing large-panel buildings; a guide for de-
signers] Zvukoizoliatsiya krupnopanel'nykh zdani; po-
sobie proektirovshchikov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 241 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

ZABOLOTS K.Y., V.M., Inzh.

Estimating the resistance of some structural steels to cold crack
formation during welding. Svar. proizvod. no.3:5-8 Mr '64.

(MIRA 18:9)

AUTHOR: Zaborov, V.P.

SOV/109-4-4-3/24

TITLE: A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses
(Metod izometricheskogo preobrazovaniya radiolinz)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4,
pp 576 - 583 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A cross-section of the investigated lens by the plane (x, y) is considered. Some portions of the contour L of the lens, which limits the medium with a variable refractive index $n(x, y)$, can extend to infinity. The radiator of the system is situated either inside the lens on the contour L or lies outside the lens, as shown in Figure 1. The remaining area of the plane (x, y) is filled with a medium having a refractive index of $n_1 = 1$. The whole plane (x, y) can also be considered as being filled with media having a refractive index N , in such a way that for each region of the system, the index N is a continuous function of the co-ordinates. However, the continuity disappears at the boundaries of the media. The expression for an element of the optical path in the plane

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A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses

(x, y) is given by:

$$ds^2 = N^2(x, y)(dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (1)$$

where $N(x, y) = n(x, y)$ inside the lens and $N \equiv 1$ outside the lens. If the plane (x, y) with a variable N is transformed into another plane, referred to an orthogonal co-ordinate system (u, v) , such that the element of the optical path is described by Eq (2) and $ds = d\bar{s}$, the system undergoes an isometric transformation. The relationship between the partial derivatives of v and u is expressed by Eqs (3), while the new index \bar{N} is given by Eq (4). The relationship between \bar{N} and N can, therefore, be expressed by:

$$\bar{N} = \frac{N}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{v}{u}\right)^2}}, \quad (4a)$$

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A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses SOV/109-4-4-3/24

where w^* is a complex analytical function such that $w^* = u + jv$. The lens after the transformation is shown in Figure 2. If the expressions for ds and $d\bar{s}$ are not in the form of Eq (1), they can always be transformed into this shape and further transformed by means of Eq (4a). If, for example, ds is described in a co-ordinate system (p, q) in such a way that ds is given by Eq (1a), the expression for $d\bar{s}$ is given by Eq (2b). In order that $ds = d\bar{s}$, the conditions expressed by Eqs (3a) should be fulfilled. The above formulae are used to investigate a flat lens of constant thickness with the radiation source placed at the origin of the co-ordinates (Figure 3). The optical path of the lens in a polar system of co-ordinates, (r, θ) , is described by Eq (2a). If a new variable $p = \ln r$ is introduced, the expression becomes isometric and the refractive index $\bar{N}(r, \theta) = N(x, y)/kr$. The equivalent system is shown in Figure 4. Another type of isometric transformation is known in the theory of surfaces, where the invariant is the first quadratic form of the

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SOV/109-4-4-3/24

A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses

surface; that is the expression for an element of path on the surface. In a system of orthogonal co-ordinates (p, q) an element of the path is described by Eq (5), where E and G are the coefficients of the first quadratic form of the surface. The element of a surface, which is obtained by banding the first surface, is given by Eq (6) where (p, q) is an orthogonal co-ordinate system which is dependent on the surface. The relationship between the quadratic form coefficients in the old and the new co-ordinates is given by the last equation on p 581. The above transformation method can be employed in the design of lenses having a variable refractive index. In the design it is necessary to choose a suitable function $w^*(z^*)$. If the lens is in the form of half a "fish eye", its refractive index is given by Eq (7), where r is the distance from the centre of the lens (its radius being equal to unity); this expression was first obtained by C. Maxwell in 1865. In polar co-ordinates, such that $x = 2\theta/\pi$ and $y = -(2/\pi)\ln r$, the refractive index

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is given by the last equation on p 583. The author expresses his gratitude to the Candidate of Technical Sciences I.B. Abramov for a number of very useful remarks. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

Card 5/5

AUTHOR: Zaborov, V.P. SOV/109-4-4-4/24

TITLE: Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of Constant Thickness (Izometricheskoye preobrazovaniye linz postoyannoy tolshchiny)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 584 - 591 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article can be regarded as a continuation of the preceding paper (see pp 576-583 in this issue of the journal). The system considered is shown diagrammatically in Figure 1. The variable refracting index of this lens is given by Eq (1), where n_0 is the value of the refractive index at $y = 0$, d is the thickness of the lens. It is necessary to find an optical system equivalent to that shown in Figure 1, so that the axis of the revolution of the body of the new system is normal to the plane (r, θ) and its refractive index is solely a function of the radius. Also, it is required that at the output of the system a plane wave should be produced. A path element in the old co-ordinate system is written as Eq (2), while that in the new co-ordinates is given by

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Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of Constant Thickness ^{SOV/109-4-4-4/24}

the next equation. The latter equation can be in the isometric form, if a new variable $p = \ln r$ is introduced. If the function $w^*(z^*) = jkz^*$, the refractive index is a function of r and is given by:

$$\bar{n}(r) = \frac{2n_0}{k(r \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2kd}\right) + r \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2kd}\right))}$$

This equation represents a family of lenses which are equivalent to the lens of constant thickness, k being the variable parameter of the system. The trajectories of the family of rays are described by the first equation on p 586, where r_1 is the co-ordinate of the exit of a ray from the lens. The case when $k = \pi/2d$ can be regarded as representing a generalised Maxwell lens. This is illustrated

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Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of Constant Thickness ^{SOV/109-4-4-4/24}

in Figure 2. Figure 3 illustrates the case of a lens for $k_1 = \pi/d$. The distribution of the amplitudes at the output of the family of lenses is described by:

$$\frac{p(r_1)}{p(\alpha)} \left| \frac{da}{dr_1} \right| = \frac{\pi}{2dn_0} \bar{n}(r_1) = \frac{\pi}{2dk} \cos \alpha \exp \left(\frac{2dk}{\pi} \text{Arsch} \cos \alpha \right)$$

where α represents the angular co-ordinate. The values of the amplitudes as a function of r are plotted in Figure 4. A family of single-parameter lenses of the above type has a number of metal-air analogues, which are in the form of a pair of parallel conducting plates serving as a guide for a TEM wave. Focusing of the energy is done by curving the plates. The quadratic form of the surface of such a system is given by Eq (3), where θ is the turning angle of the curve L around the axis z , t is the length of the arc along L . It is shown that the

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Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of ^{SOV/109-4-4-4/24} Constant Thickness

two-plate analogues are equivalent to the lens of constant thickness, provided the latter is bounded by Eq (4) in the direction of y . From the above analysis it is concluded that the isometric transformation leads to a change of the shape of the lens; the phase front either remains constant or is also changed. There are 5 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

Card 4/4

SHVABE, A.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZABOROVA, Ye.V.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of two different types of feeding on the productivity
of cows and the composition of milk [with summary in English].

Izv. TSKhA no.2:163-177 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Cows--Feeding and feeds)

(Milk--Composition)

ZABOROVSKAYA, M. B.

Zaborovskaya, M. B. "On the salmon of the Gridinaya River", Raboty Mer. biol. stantsii Karelo-Fin. gos. un-ta, Issue 1, 1947 (In column headings: 1948), p. 104-22, Bibliog: p. 121-22.

SO: U-4392 19 August 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

ZABOROVSKAYA, N.B.; LIPKOV, L.Z.; MARKOV, M.S.; NEKRASOV, G.Ye.

Genesis of the Cretaceous structures of the Taygonos Peninsula.
Geotektonika no.6:56-68 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR i Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye. Submitted May 25, 1965.

ZABOROVSKAYA, N.P.; MARKOV, M.P.

Minor dislocations in metamorphic layers and their relations to
large structures. Trudy GIN no. 93:8(-123 '63) (MIRA 17:66)

ZABOROVSKAYA, YE. E.

Dissertations: "Investigation of the Solutions of Polyvinylchloride
Resins in Relation to the Content of Chlorine." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow
Textile Inst, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, Moscow, No. 15
Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

GUL', V.Ye.; ZABOROVSKAYA, Ye.E.; DONTSOVA, E.P.; BUENOVA, B.G.

Adhesion of thermosetting polymers to glass. Vysokom.soud. 5
no.2:269-273 P '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
Lomonosova.

(Polymers)

(Glass)

(Adhesion)

158350

15100
S/190/63/005/002/020/024
B101/B102

AUTHORS:

Gul', V. Ye., Chernin, I. M., Zaborovskaya, Ye. E.,
Dontsova, E. P., Gvil'dis, V. Yu.

TITLE:

Investigation of the rupture process of glass fabric-
reinforced resins

PERIODICAL:

Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 2, 1963,
274-278

TEXT: The effect of the nature of the binder on the tensile strength of glass-reinforced resins (GRR) was studied. $\sigma = f(\epsilon)$ was determined and the breaking process was recorded with a high-speed camera. Results: GRR with epoxy phenol or epoxy phenol-rubber binder (I) break in the same way as a homogeneous brittle material, $\sigma = 1600 \pm 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. In GRR with epoxy organosilicon binder, the individual glass fabric layers behave nonuniformly, $\sigma = 1250 \pm 100 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. GRR with epoxy resin binder differed but slightly from I, but a slight separation into layers set in; $\sigma = 1550 \pm 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. The most irregular behavior was observed in glass fabric layers with polyester maleinate or epoxy polyester acrylate binder; $\sigma = 650 \pm 100 \text{ kg/cm}^2$.

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Investigation of the rupture ...

S/190/63/005/002/020/024
B101/B102

Conclusion: The strength of GRR increases with the cohesive strength of the binder and with its adhesion to glass. Under otherwise equal conditions, the highest strength is obtained if the difference between the relative elongation of the GRR and of the binder itself is small. Owing to the penetration of the binder into microcracks and the resulting compensation of the overstrain peaks the strength of the GRR can be higher than the total of the strengths of glass fabric and binder. There are 9 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1961

Card 2/2

REF ID: A634-65 EMP(e)/EMP(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/EMP(j)/T/EMP(b) Po-4/Po-4/Po-4/Po-4
 ADD(S)-3/ADD(S) RK/WH/AM
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046901 S/0191/64/000/010/0053/0055

AUTHOR: Dontsova, E. P.; Gvil'dis, V. Yu.; Zaborovskaya, Ye. E.; Gul', V. Ye.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the rupture of fiberglass fabrics during uni-
 dimensional stretching 15

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 10, 1964, 53-55

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, fiberglass fabric, plastic cloth, laminated plastic, reinforced plastic, epoxide resin, epoxyphenol resin, binder, ply separation

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to clarify the temperature dependence of the tensile strength of fiberglass fabrics on the basis of the assumption that if the resin and glass fibers undergo the same deformation, the plastic material behaves as a monolith, does not separate into layers, and is destroyed only if the stress applied to it exceeds the combined strength of all the glass fabric layers. Fiberglass fabrics containing epoxyphenol resin or epoxide binders¹⁵ (K-75¹⁶ or K-82) were investigated over a temperature range of -40 to +200C. It was found that fabrics based on different binders differ very little from one another in tensile strength at either low temperatures (-40C) or temperatures above 100-150C, regardless of the different strength and thermal stability of the hardened binders. In the range
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to separate. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 13634-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046901

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, AS

NO REF SOV: .003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

GORDOV, A. N.; ZABOROVSKAYA, Z. U.; KAYANDER, M. S.

Devices for determining dynamic errors of heat-sensing elements
in measuring temperatures under conditions of varying heat
transfer. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no. 51:
185-197 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D. I. Mendeleeva.

(Thermometry) (Heat—Transmission)

GORDOV, A. N.; ZABOROVSKAYA, Z. U.

Experimental investigation of the method for determining dynamic errors in measuring gas-flow temperatures in case of uniformly changing temperature and heat transfer. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no. 51:198-220 '61.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleeva.

(Thermometry)

S/263/62/000/013/009/015
1007/1207

AUTHORS: Gordov, A. N., Zaborovskaya, Z. U., Kayander, M. S.

TITLE: Apparatus for determining dynamic errors in thermal detectors in temperature measurements under varying heat-transfer conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 13, 1962, 53, abstract 32.13.390. (Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, no. 51 (111), 1961, 185-197)

TEXT: A description is given of test units for determining the errors in measurement of temperature fluctuations of a gas stream by different thermal detectors under varying flow-velocity (and heat-transfer) conditions. One of these test units was used to investigate thermal detectors under conditions of monotone variation of flow temperature and velocity. The temperature of a body immersed in the stream was found to vary according to a law basically different from the law of flow-temperature fluctuations. The other unit was used for similar investigations but with fluctuating flow temperature and velocity. A difference was found between the average temperature-fluctuation level of the thermal detector and that of the stream. Experimental methods are described and basic mathematical relationships are given. There are 8 figures and 4 references. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ZABOROVSKIY, A.

Zaborovskiy, A. "Determination of the Elements of an Infinitely Long Magnetized Prism
by Means of Magnetic Measurements Made on the Surface of the Earth." Journal
Prikladnoi Fiziki, Moscow-Leningrad, vol. 3, No. 2, 1926.

ZAPOROVSKY, A.

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Moscow-Leningrad, vol. 22, No. 5, 1933, pp. 27-36.

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Bulletin Neftianoi Geofiziki, Moscow-Leningrad, vol. 2, 1936, pp. 53-76.

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Electrical prospecting. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1943. 443 p.

"Literatura": p.440-442. (49-34435)

TN269.23

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Dissertation: "Electric Prospecting." Inst. of Theoretical Physics, Acad. Sci.
USSR. 26 Feb. 1947.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb. 1947 (Project #17836)

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Geophysics.

"Development of Electrical Geophysical Exploration for Thirty Years," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR,
Ser. Geog. i Geofiz., 11, No. 5, 1947,

TARKHOV, A.G.; ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., redaktor; NEMANOVA, G.F., redaktor;
MALEK, Z.B., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Geophysical prospecting by the induction method] Geofizicheskaya
razvedka metodom induktsii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. 1954. 92 p. [Microfilm]
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (MLRA 8:3)
(Magnetic induction)

ZABOROVSKIY, A. I.

Department of geophysical prospecting. Trudy MGRI no. 26:52-56 '54.
(MIRA 8:12)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods--Study and teaching)

ZABOROVSKIY, A.I.

Method of interpreting magnetic and gravitational anomalies.
(MLRA 8:6)
Trudy MGRI no.28:144-158 '55.
(Magnetism, Terrestrial) (Gravity)

ZABOROVSKIY, A.I.

OGIL'VI, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., red.; BERLING, N.I.,
red.; MEZ'YER, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geoelectric methods of studying karst] Geoelektricheskie metody
izucheniia karsta. Pod red. A.I.Zaborovskogo. [Moskva] Izd-vo
Mosk.univ., 1956. 159 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Karst) (Prospecting-Geophysical methods)

ZABOROVSKIY, A. I.

BLOKH, Isay Motseyevich; ZABOROVSKIY, A. I., redaktor; KOLOSKOVA, M. I.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; GOROVA, O. A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dipole electroprofiling; manual for geological surveying, exploration
and prospecting] Dipol'noe elektroprofilirovaniye; rukovodstvo pri
geologicheskoy kartirovani, poiskakh i razvedke poleznykh iskopaemykh.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1957.
190 p. ---- [Album of diagrams; supplement to the book "Dipole
profiling." Al'bom paletok; prilozhenie k knige "Dipol'noe elektro-
profilirovaniye," 1957. 32 plates. (MLBA 10:10)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

ZABOROVSKIY, A. I.

49-11-6/12

AUTHOR: Zaborovskiy, A. I.

TITLE: Electric Prospecting in the Soviet Union. (Elektrozvedka v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.11, pp. 1359-1365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A very general review is given of the development of the electric prospecting in the Soviet Union, a large part of which is devoted to pre-war work. Particularly, the author lists the possible fields of application of prospecting by means of alternating fields, mentioning that much work is being carried out on perfecting methods of field measurement and developing special instruments and metering apparatus (B. S. Enenshteyn, G. V. Molochnov). The territory of the Russian platform contains numerous screening inter-layers and for studying the layers beneath them the Institute of Physics of the Earth (Institut Fiziki Zemli) and also the All Union Research Institute for Oil Geophysics (Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Neftyanoy Geofiziki) are working on methods of prospecting by using alternating fields. For depths of 1 to 2 km it is convenient to work on frequencies ranging from fractions of one to several tens of c.p.s. By means

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Electric Prospecting in the Soviet Union.

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of alternating fields it is possible to carry out either vertical electric sounding or "electromagnetic frequency sounding" in which, in addition to the amplitude values of the measured magnitudes, it is possible to study the character of the changes in phase shifts relative to the phase of the generator (B. S. Enenshteyn) or of one of the components relative to another (A. G. Ivanov). Electronic apparatus is extensively used in electric prospecting and it is stated that a new application is based on studying the field of a radio transmitter and of the deformation in the field caused by the geological structure at the point of observation (A. G. Tarkhov). The main difficulties in the practical utilisation of various methods of electro-prospecting by alternating currents are due to the complexity of interpreting the observed results, particularly in ore geophysics where the boundary surfaces are of a complex shape. Therefore, simulation on models is being applied for solving such problems. An important task of Soviet geophysicists is to prospect for ores located at depths of 400 to 500 m, particularly in the Urals and for this purpose a combination of prospecting by drilling and by radio waves is promising. In regions with difficult

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Electric Prospecting in the Soviet Union.

49-11-6/12

access electrical prospecting from aircraft is important;
in this field work in the Soviet Union has just begun and
is proceeding both as regards the theory and the develop-
ment of apparatus and methods of investigation.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. USSR Institute of Physics of the Earth.
(Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

CHANTURISHVILI, Levan Siyevich, kand.fiziko-matemat.nauk; ZABOROVSKIY,
A.I., prof., red.; MAL'KOVA, M.V., tekhn.red.

[Electric geophysical exploration in designing roads in rugged
terrain] Elektrorazvedka pri proektirovanii dorog na pers-
sachannoi mestnosti. Pod red. A.I.Zaborovskogo. Moskva, Nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog
RSFSR, 1959. 96 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Roads--Surveying)

GROSHEVOY, G.V.; ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., otv.red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.K., red.izd-va;
MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Engineering calculation, design, and use of galvanometers in
integrating circuits] Tekhnicheskii raschet, proektirovanie i
ekspluatatsiya gal'vanometrov dlia integriruiushchikh skhem.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 86 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Galvanometer)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5190

Zaborovskiy, Aleksandr Ignat'yevich

Peremennyye elektromagnitnyye polya v elektrorazvedke (Variable Electromagnetic Fields in Electrical Prospecting) [Moscow] Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1960. 183 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: P.I. Zyukov; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Yermakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students specializing in electrical prospecting.

COVERAGE: The book is based on lectures delivered in the Geological Division of Moscow University. It examines processes occurring in the earth when variable electromagnetic fields are being set for purposes of prospecting. It also presents the elements of the theory of electromagnetic fields. No personalities are mentioned. There are 19 references: 13 Soviet, 2 German, 2 English, 1 French, and 1 Italian.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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Card 1/4

ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., otv. red.; PENKINA, N.V., red. izd-va; ROMANOV, G.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Problems concerning the theory and practice of electrometry] Vopro-
sy teorii i praktiki elektrometrii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1961. 74 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Telemetering)

BARSANOV, G.P., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, prof., red.; KRUTOV, G.A.,
prof., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; GORSHKOV, G.P., prof.,
doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; SERGEYEV, Ye.M., doktor geol.-
mineral. nauk, prof., red.; ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., prof., doktor fiz.-
mat. nauk, red.; LEONOV, G.P., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

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Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Geology--Congresses)

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Ser. 4: Geol. 16 no. 5: 27-56 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasilevich, 1711-1765) (Geophysics)

ZABOROVSKIY, Sergey Aleksandrovich, assistant; KULIKOV, Sergey Nikolayevich, assistant; POPOV, Oleg Vladimirovich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SABININ, Yuriy Alekseyevich

Automated electric drive of a coal loader. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.7:810-816 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskoy institut (for Zaborovskiy, Kulikov).

(Coal-handling machinery—Electric driving)

ZABOROVSKIY, Aleksandr Ignat'yevich; SAKOVITSEV, G.P., prof.,
retsensent; KUZ'MINA, N.N., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S.,
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[Electric prospecting] Elektrorazvedka. Moskva, Gostoy-
tekhizdat, 1963. 423 p. (MIRA 17:2)

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Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta (for Sakovtsev).

NIEMYSKI, Tadeusz, doc. dr; MAJEWSKI, Julian, mgr inż.; ZABORSKI, Bogusław,
mgr

Polish-made synthetic diamonds. Przegl techn 86 no.22:11 '65.

1. Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

ZABROVSKIY, A.S.

Conditions for preserving the gas tightness of underground gas producers operated in steep seams of moderate thickness.
Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.4:6-10 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Yuzhno-Abinskaya stantsiya "Podzemgaz."
(Coal gasification, Underground)

TROPIMENKO, N.G.; TIKHONOVICH, S.Ye.; ZABOROVSKIY, B.A.

Designing developing machines for processing black-and-white
motion-picture film copies. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.9:41-43 S
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Motion-picture industry--Equipment and supplies)

YURLOV, N.M.; ZABOROVSKIY, T.Z.; FILIPOVICH, P.I.; GRECHKIN, N.S.

Rapid execution of development workings at the No. 1/2 mine
of the Sakhalinugol' combine. Ugol' 40 no.8:20-22 Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

ZABOROVSKIY, M.A.

Combined brake shoes made of composition materials. Zhel.dor.transp.
46 no.9:73 S '64. (MIHA 17:10)

1. Nachal'nik vagonnogo otdela Novokuznetskogo otdeleniya Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

ZABOROVSKIY, M.A.

Combined brake shoes made of composition materials. Zhel. dor.
transp. 46 no.9:73 S '64.

1. Nachal'nik vagonnogo otdela Novokuznetskogo otdeleniya
Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

ZABOROVSKIY, N.

Builders take big steps. Starsh.-serzh. no.8:18 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Russia--Armed forces--Military construction operations)

Zaborovskiy, S.A.

SABININ, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOCHAROV, Yu.I., inzh.; ZABOROVSEY,
S.A., inzh.; ZVYAGIN, I.Ye.; inzh.; KULIKOV, S.N., inzh.; POPOV,
O.V., inzh.

A motor drive with wide-range smooth speed control. Elektrichestvo
no.12:20-23 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. Kalinina.
(Electric driving)

ZABOROVSKIY, S.A.; KULIKOV, S.N.; SHARAKHIN, V.N.

New electric drive system for the adjustable floor in the pavilion
of the 26" refracting telescope. Izv. GAO 23 no.4:132-138 '64.
(KIRA 1719)

ZABOROVSKIY, S.A.

Choice of a network for connecting a speed-voltage generator in a
reactor type electric drive. Trudy LPI 240:26-33 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ZABOROVSKIY, S.A.

Choice of the parameters of a reactor drive operating in system
with matched synchronous rotation. Trudy LPI 240:77-82 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

NESGOVOROVA, Yelena Dmitriyevna, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KAAZIK, Paul' Yulisevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHARAKHIN, Vladimir Nikolayevich, assistant; ZABOROVSKIY, Sergey Aleksandrovich, assistant; BORISOV, Al'bert Petrovich, assistant; TOKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich, assistant

Frequency system for regulating the angular velocity of an asynchronous motor with fan load and auxiliary power supply. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromakh. 8 no.9:966-975 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Mesgovorova, Kaazik, Borisov, Tokov). 2. Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Sharakhin, Zaborovskiy).

ZABOROVSKIY, Ye. P.

Acorns

Germination of acorns. Ye. P. Zaborovskiy. Les. khoz. No. 1, Jan. 1952.

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September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZABOROVSKIY, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; LISIN, Serafim Sergeyevich;
SOBOLEV, Sergey Stepanovich. Prinimali uchastiye:
VERESIN, M.M.; RUBTSOV, V.G.; OBNOVLENSKIY, V.M., prof.,
retsenzent; SHARAPOV, A.N., inzh.-lesovod, retsenzent

[Forest plantations and forest drainage] Lesnye kul'tury i
lesnye melioratsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaya promyshlennost',"
1964. 391 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ZABOROVSKIY, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; SOKOLOV, S.Ya., red.; SVETLAYEVA,
A.S., red. izd-va; SHIBKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Fruits and seeds of tree and shrub species] Plody i semena dre-
vesnykh i kustarnikovykh porod. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962.
302 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Woody plants) (Seeds) (Fruit)

ZABOROVSKIY, Ye.P.; VARASOVA, N.N.

Germination of the seeds of cranberry and wayfaring trees.
Bot. zhur. 46 no.8:1169-1171 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Cranberry tree)

(Wayfaring tree)

(Germination)

24.5500

S/589/61/000/051/008/008
I054/I254

AUTHORS: Gordov, A.N. and Zaborovskaya, Z.U.

TITLE: An experimental investigation of a method to determine the dynamic errors in temperature measurements of gas flows at continuously changing temperature and heat transfer

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 51 (111). 1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti temperaturnykh izmereniy. 198-220

TEXT: The discrepancies between the temperature indicated by the thermometer and the actual temperature of the fluid due to transient heat transfer conditions are analysed, using experimental data obtained by the authors and described in the same publication (p. 185 - 197) [Abstracter's note: See abstract S/589/61/000/051/007/008]. The differential equation describing the dynamic errors of measurement is given as:

$$\frac{d\theta/d\tau}{dt/d\tau} = A + Bf(\tau) \quad (1)$$

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An experimental...

S/589/61/000/051/008/008
1054/1254

where θ is the indicated temperature or thermometer body temperature; t is the actual temperature of the fluid and τ is time. From experimental data A and B are determined for a series of conditions. An accuracy of 3% has been achieved, in more than 315 experimental runs. There are 8 figures, 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

JB

Card 2/2

ZABOROWSKA-MŁODZINSKA, Zofia

Chemistry of the waters of the Oder River mouth. Przegl.
geofiz. 8 no.1/2:55-64 '63.

1. Polski Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Oddział
Gdynia.

ZABOROWSKA-MŁODZINSKA, Zofia, mgr.

Short hydrochemical characteristics of the mouth of the Vistula River. Gosp wodna 22 no.4:167 Ap '62.

1. Zakład Oceanologii, Państwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Gdynia.

SZPOR, Stanislaw; WASILENKO, Eugeniusz; SAMULA, Jan; DYTROWSKI, Edmund;
SUCHOCKI, Jerzy; ZABOROWSKI, Bohdan.

Results of lightning recording in Poland. Przegl elektrotech
40 no.3:117-121 Mr'64

1. Zaklad Wysokich Napiec, Politechnika, Gdansk.

SZPOR, Stanislaw; KOTLOWSKI, Jan; ZABOROWSKI, Bohdan

Studies on lightning and air discharge by means of a rotating camera. Pt. 2. Acta techn gedanensia no.2:9-34 '63.

ZABOROWSKI, S.

Instal (3)

Metallurgical Abst.
Vol. 21 Apr. 1954
Laboratory Apparatus,
Instruments, Etc.

✓
✓
"Calibration of Extensometers." B. Baranowski and G. Zaborowski (*Prace Inst. Fiz. Hutn.*, 1953, 5, (4), 209-218).—[In Polish]. A review of the existing types of extensometers is followed by a short analysis of errors and a discussion of the known methods of calibration. A description of a comparator developed by the Polish Metallurgical Research Institute is given, and some calibration curves of a Martens mirror extensometer, calibrated with the new comparator, are reproduced.—S. K. L.

BR 6/16/54

SZPOR, Stanislaw; DYTROWSKI, Edmund; SUCHOCKI, Jerzy; ZABOROWSKI, Bohdan

Recording of lightning currents in rural transformer substations
and studies on the coordination of lightning arresters with low-
voltage power installations. Acta techn Gedanensia no.2:89-110
'63.

18.12.20

33828

S/137/62/000/001/159/237
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Joszt, Kazimierz, Zaborowski, Gustaw

TITLE: The effect of recrystallization annealing on the mechanical properties of M-70 and M-63 brass

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 49, abstract 11345
"Rudy i metale niezeli", 1960, v. 5, no. 12, 525 - 530, Polish;
Russian, English, French, German summaries)

TEXT: In connection with the transition to the continuous method of inter-operational annealing during the cold working of non-ferrous alloy articles in the Polish People's Republic, the authors investigated the effect of recrystallization in the 500 - 800°C range and holding time up to 180 sec on the structure and properties of sheet brass M-70 and M-63, 0.1 - 1 mm thick, at a total reduction of 10, 33, 50 and 60%. The authors mention and discuss the values of σ_b , HV, δ , Erichsen test and grain size as functions of temperature and duration of annealing, and specify the time until the completion of full recrystallization. The possibility is shown of reducing considerably the duration of the recrystallization process from several hours to scores of seconds and simultaneously im-

Card 1/2

33828

S/137/62/000/001/159/237
A006/A101

The effect of recrystallization annealing on...
proving the structural homogeneity of the sheets.

P. Parkhutik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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